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CARDINAL TENETS OF THE PEOPLES PARTY.

Recognition of the Right of the People to Rule, *i. e.*, The Initiative and Referendum.

Creation and Maintenance of an Honest Measure of Values.

Government Ownership and Operation of Railroad, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

Opposition to Trusts.

Opposition to Alien Ownership of Land and Court-made Law.

PEOPLES PARTY TICKET.

For President . . WHARTON BARKER, Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President . IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Minnesota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AGAIN the nation is called to a duty of love, to decorate the graves of its soldier dead, to recall their names, their deeds; to do honor to their memory when time has gently smoothed the poignant grief, when those of us who are of the younger generation, and the great majority of our people, remember them not as they were but for what they did for us, when Memorial Day brings to a united people thoughts of exaltation rather than of sorrow, of respect

and love, not of bitterness, for over the soldier dead, wore they the blue or wore they the gray, we can raise with reverence the same monument and with this self-same inscription inscribe it: "They fought for the right as they saw the right and, so fighting, died." For this same monument covers them all, the wearers of the blue begrudge it not to the gray, the wearers of the gray not to the blue. For they feel that all were moved by the same high manhood, all by the same devotion to duty; that each was ready to lay down his life in defense of the right as he saw the right, and they honor one another for it—honor one another even as comrades, though they know one was mistaken in his conception of right, as one fought for state rights and one for the nation, and each may yet hold the other mistaken. So, be we of the North, or be we of the South, may we honor the dead, wore they the blue or wore they the gray. And so may we do them reverence, well be exalted by their example.

WHATEVER the cause, be it the eclipse or Memorial Day, politics have lapsed into dullness. At least nothing of much interest is passing for the moment on the surface. And what passes under the surface the general public is seldom privileged to see, and even if told, does not half believe. And so it is with the fight against the nomination of Bryan. It is being made under the surface, and the public finds it hard to believe that there is any serious fight making at all. And so if Bryan is turned down at Kansas City, the public may very likely regard it as the result of an impulse of the moment. But it will be nothing of the kind. It will be the result of well-planned machinations now making. And this is the time for much to be passing under the surface. And despite all surface appearances, we need have little doubt that much is passing. For Mr. Bryan is unpalatable as a candidate to many, indeed most of those trained in manipulating the machinery and planning politicians' moves, hidden to the public, for the government of the Democratic party. He is unpalatable because they or those from whom they draw campaign contributions do not like his views, and unpalatable because they regard him as a hopeless candidate. What is more they feel his candidacy would make hopeless the election of their state tickets in New York and New Jersey and other eastern states—states, they felt certain, they could carry and so win the patronage if he were not the candidate. And so may we be certain that much is passing under the surface to bring about the defeat of Mr. Bryan, that there is no dullness in politics there, whatever there may be for the time on the surface.

As to surface happenings, we are told again that Tammany will strive in the New York state convention to have the state delegation to Kansas City instructed to vote for Bryan, that Tammany influence, united with such free silver forces from up the state as may appear in the convention, will certainly prevail. We are also told that in the Alabama delegation there are sixteen gold democrats out of a total of twenty-two delegates, that in this delega-

Surface Happenings.

tion there are some men who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896. And we have the name of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago presented as a compromise candidate, along with the declaration that of the delegates who will go to Kansas City as Bryan men nine-tenths will feel deep down in their hearts that he is a hopeless candidate, that it would be a mistake to nominate him, and that therefore the ground will be ripe for a break from him. We have also Democrats professedly favorable to Bryan; again seriously suggesting Admiral Dewey for the Vice-Presidential nomination. And the Admiral takes no exception thereto. If good enough for Vice-President why not good enough for President; if his naming for the Vice-Presidency would bring strength to the ticket, why would not his naming for the first place bring greater strength? In this wise may thoughts of Democrats run, in this wise the Admiral no doubt hopes they may run.

AS FOR the Republicans, there is no effort making under surface or above surface to defeat Mr. McKinley—only a wild story put afloat now and then as to the possibility of the Republican convention being stampeded for Governor Roosevelt. Yet McKinley cannot be regarded as the strongest candidate the Republicans could name, and the success of the ticket to be named at Philadelphia is not assured by any means. Indeed, Republicans of leading count on Democratic weakness more than anything else to assure the success of their ticket. For, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* truly says, "the strength of the Republican party throughout the Union is not so much inherent as in the weakness of the Democracy, or what now passes for the Democracy."

Build up a party worthy of trust in opposition to the Republican party and Republican chances will be gone. For in fact that party is inherently weak, its late record has not been such as to command respect, it is tainted with corruption, its backbone is made of political machines that hold power through manipulation of the ballot box, that connive with corporations and sundry profiteurs from special privileges in bleeding the people, that live by exacting toll from these very corporations by a system of blackmail. For the corporations having corrupted the machines to win legislative grants that never should have been given, find that they must purchase from those machines exemption from persecution. For once tasting of illicit gain, and learning their power, the peoples' servants demand that they be bought off from exacting legislation inimical to the corporations, legislation they threaten to pass if the corporations do not respond to their demands, meet the needs of the machines. And such machines are the governing force in the Republican party, are the backbone of the party. With such a party the masses of the people are naturally disgusted; the mass of those who vote for the candidates of such party, for the men named for place by the corrupted and corrupting machines, are disgusted with it. And so it is that the party is inherently weak.

But such men will not leave the Republican party to go into the Democratic, for that party is builded on corrupted political machines even as is the Republican. And so it is that the Republican party, inherently weak, gets strength from the weakness of the Democracy. So it is that with an adversary really worthy of support and trust, an adversary that it would be worth the while of Republicans, disgusted with corrupt machine government, to go to, that the strength of the Republican party would melt away. Besides, this Republican party has drifted far away from its land marks, turned its back on its old ideals, as is not unnatural since machines that exalt money above man, whose god is Mammon, have become its governing force. And from those ideals the Democracy with its governing force constituted of just such machines, is just as far

away and will be just as far away though those machines be Bryanized, though Tammany come out for Bryan and he be nominated with such support.

Therefore, Republicans disgusted with the rule of corrupt machines, disgusted with corruption in politics, will not leave their party to support the Democracy be it Gormanized or be it Bryanized. They will leave their party, cut their old party ties only for a party not tainted with the rule of corrupt machines and promising reform in party management and in our system of government such as will keep it free from taint when it gains power. And such a party is the Peoples. Let once its purposes, its policies be understood, and men overcoming their prejudices, longing for a peoples' government, longing for the banishment of corruption, will come to it from the Republican and Democratic parties, its triumph over the two old parties, twins in corruption, will be assured. Let us all unite our efforts to see that its purposes are understood this very year.

THE Republican convention but two weeks off, and the nomination of McKinley being a foregone conclusion, interest centers in the selection of the Vice-Presidential candidate. So far the Republican managers have agreed upon no one candidate, but Senator Hanna declares everything will be fixed, a Vice-Presidential candidate picked before the convention meets. That will leave the convention nothing more than a ratification meeting, a meeting not of men with leave to exercise their independent judgment but of men to take and carry out orders. But, says Senator Hanna, the convention will thus show that the Republican party is harmonious, without differences of opinion—give notice that the Republican party enters into the campaign united, and that will bring it strength. It will show rather that the Republican party is under the thumb of a few bosses and we should think this showing would hardly bring it strength. It will show the party to be a grand and powerful political machine, may be, but a party riding like a juggernaut over a people's government; show it to be a party governed by the few not by the many, and a party so governed may be expected to be a party for the few, to institute a government to exalt the interests of the few and trample upon the interests of the many. Perhaps Senator Hanna will think again before showing the Republican party up in this light by fixing a Vice-Presidential slate, and leave the selection of the candidate, outwardly at least, to the convention.

MANY are those Republicans who have been mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency. Secretary Long of the Navy, who has been spoken of as the passive candidate, would grace the ticket. With him as the candidate for second place it could not be said that the tail to the ticket was weaker than the head. Another member of the Cabinet, Charles Emory Smith, who has been spoken of for the place is understood to be more than willing to make the running with McKinley. New York's willing candidate seems to be out of the running for he has not been able to command the united support of the party in his own state. Roosevelt, who doubtless could have commanded that support, has treated suggestions, almost demands that he stand for the Vice-Presidency with impatience, and he who would like the nomination ever so much has been unable to command the needed support. Still it is just possible that Roosevelt may be drafted in spite of himself and Congressman Payne, of the same state, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, who has not pushed himself for the place, is mentioned as a possibility. In the west there is Senator Fairbanks of Indiana, rich but not specially marked for his abilities in the Senate, who wants the place, and the name of Senator Wolcott of Colorado is freely mentioned. Minnesota has also a candidate in Ex-Senator Wash-

Carter Harrison and Dewey Talk.

Republicans and McKinley.

Inherent Weakness of the Republican Party.

Its Strength Lies in the Weakness of the Democracy.

What will Cause that Strength to Crumble Away.

Under the Thumb of the Bosses.

Vice-Presidential Candidates.

burne, and the latest candidate to be entered in the lists, it appears not altogether with his consent or to his liking, is Congressman Dolliver of Iowa. Dolliver is one of the younger members of the House, of free and frank speech, an entertaining, witty, almost brilliant talker. And, as we have said, with a trait of outspoken frankness. It was he who in the early part of the present session of Congress, speaking on the gold standard bill, declared frankly that for his part he was done with bimetallism, that the demand for international bimetallism was put in the Republican platform of 1896 as a mere vote catcher anyway and not to be regarded seriously. Dolliver has a great faculty for making a winning presentation of a poor case. His speech in Congress on the Gold Standard bill will be made great use of as a campaign document whether he be made Vice-Presidential candidate or not—and it is an excellent document as vote catcher, or rather as a partisan vote-holder; we don't think the Democrats have anything near so good.

CONGRESS not doing, and showing no disposition to do other than routine business has ceased to hold public attention. Even the debate in the House over the Republican anti-trust measures has failed to attract any great degree of popular interest. For it was apparent that the whole bringing forward of these measures was for political effect. And this purpose being so transparent that the public could not hide it from themselves how could they be expected to follow these debates with other than a feeling of nausea? It is not that the people would have no interest if Congress would set to work to accomplish something, but that Congress has resolved to accomplish nothing more, save the passing of the remaining appropriation bills, at this session. It is for this reason that the sessions of Congress drag on the public and that it will be a general relief when it adjourns.

For the measures and resolutions now brought before Congress seem to be but regarded as pegs upon which to hang political speeches. There may be some harshness in this assertion but the people feel that it is in the main correct. And so they tire of Congress. In the Senate the exposures of the Cuban scandals have been made the occasion for considerable speech-making, finally ending in the appointment of a Senate Committee of Investigation. A resolution of sympathy for the Boers on which have also been pinned some speeches has been tabled, as has also the Nicaragua Canal bill. The treaties carefully prepared by the Administration, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, published with great éclat as a triumph of American diplomacy, really a sell out of American rights, a surrender of American claims, and the sundry treaties of reciprocity remain unacted upon. So also remains the Spooner Philippine bill which would specifically confer on the President pro-consular powers for the government of the Philippines, make him the autocrat of the Filipino people. The ship-subsidy bill has failed to get a hearing in either house, which is well, and the demands for a reduction of the war taxes, demands made in view of the accumulating surplus of revenues over expenditures, have been unheeded, or rather shunted off by the passage of a resolution for their reference to what will amount to a select Republican Congressional Committee, charged to sit during the recess, investigate the question of tax reduction, and, in the light of such investigation, frame a bill which may be ready for presentation to Congress when it meets next December.

Offering such resolution Chairman Payne declared on behalf of the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee, or a majority of the majority, that they were not ready to take up the question of tax reduction, that it was necessary, in order that there might be no mistakes made, that they should have more time in which to get their bearings. For, said Chairman Payne, they could not as yet say with any certainty what the average monthly surplus

of revenues would be like to run. He pointed out that during the first eight months of this fiscal year the surplus averaged \$8,000,000 a month, but that in April it fell to \$4,000,000 and for the first three weeks of May was but \$1,000,000. When Congress met next December it could judge better what size surplus it had to deal with. Now it was in no position to judge. There had been phenomenal trade activity. If such were halted the surplus would surely dwindle. And by next December Congress could better judge as to whether this activity were to undergo a halt or to go on growing. So he was for postponing treatment of the question of tax reduction. And of course the Republican majority voted with him.

He did not say, as the New York *Herald* adds for him, that this reference of the tax question to a committee would be calculated to serve as an excellent lever for the raising of campaign funds from the brewers and others who are demanding tax reduction. For the Republican managers can now say, in the words of the *Herald*, "we are framing a tax reduction measure. We will put the final touches on it between election day, in November, and the first Monday in December, when Congress will meet. If you lose interest in the Republican party, fail to contribute to its success, you cannot expect Republican legislators to take much interest in reducing the particular taxes which you pay."

The war tax on beer alone amounts to \$30,000,000 a year. How much of this has come out of the brewers' profits, how much they have been able to pass along to the retailers and consumers we are in no position to judge. But we do know the brewers are insistent in their demands for the repeal of this tax. How much might they be expected to contribute to the Republican campaign fund to have it taken off?

THE Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to which resolutions were referred calling for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, has favorably reported a measure to the Senate providing for the election of Senators by a plurality vote cast in the state legislatures. A majority vote is now required. Of course such provision for election by plurality vote would put an end to legislative deadlocks over the election of United States Senators, but hardly to scandals. For it would be easier for a Senatorial aspirant, with no claims but his pocketbook, to buy his way into the Senate if only a plurality vote was required to elect than it is now, when a majority vote is required, and legislators would like to be subjected to even greater temptations than at present. In reporting this measure, the Senate committee has not responded to the popular demand. It has not taken the progressive step demanded. It has rather taken a retrogressive one. And with such the people will not be satisfied. They never will be satisfied until they can elect their Senators by direct vote.

IT SEEMS likely that the British people as well as our own will have the excitement of a general election this year. An early dissolution of the British Parliament is looked for. Things go well with the British arms in South Africa, and members of the present British Cabinet, looking forward to a renewed lease of power, want to take full advantage of the resulting satisfaction, take the reaction favorable to the Government, the reaction coming with the British successes that followed humiliating reverses, at its flood. And it is seen that any great satisfaction over the South African war must soon wane, for the crushing of two little republics with a Boer population numbering but a quarter of a million souls all told, the crushing of such

Congress Paling in the Public View.

And Campaign Contributions.

The Senate and the Election of Its Members—Its Unprogressiveness.

What It Has Failed to Do.

Reduction of War Taxes.

An Early Dissolution of Parliament Promised.

republics by the colossal British empire can hardly be regarded as an heroic exploit. The heroics indeed are on the other side, and when Englishmen come to consider the war in coolness, they cannot but feel humiliated by the first reverses, and constant reverses so long as the combatant forces were anything like equal as to numbers, rather than enthused by the later successes—successes won when the Boers were simply overwhelmed by numbers. Further, Englishmen must learn that abroad the war has lost not gained them prestige, they must soon have to face the new South African troubles that the war will leave them, and so

Reasons that Prompt Such Action.

early reaction will be likely to set in against the Government, the opposition now disheartened and disorganized gain new heart and life. And before there is time for this the members of Her Majesty's government who are in fact the leaders, and in distinction from what is the dead wood of the Cabinet, are set on pulling off the general elections for a new Parliament. And though the dead wood in the Cabinet opposes, knowing that in the resulting shuffle it would likely be left out, those who demand immediate dissolution are likely to have their way. Dissolution forced and the general elections ordered for late in the summer, they are sure they could win the new Parliament on the imperialistic wave that now sweeps over the country.

THE Chinese government seems called upon to meet most serious disturbances. Rebellious forces, of what strength no one knows here, are almost knocking at the gates of Peking. To Peking the Powers, and we as one of the Powers, have hurried detachments of marines for the protection of their legations. For this rebellious movement is aimed against foreigners, has been excited by European aggression upon China. The "Boxers," as the present rebellious forces are known, are those who have raised the cry of China for the Chinese. And that cry has been made effective by the aggression of foreign nations. It is their aggression that has given strength to the "Boxer" movement, it is their aggression that has given the present rebellious movement head and force. It is the methods pursued by England and European powers that have made the foreign influence hated in China. It has been the all evident aim of Britains and Europeans, with the guns of their nations behind them, to extend their influence in China in a way to work their own profit rather than China's good. They who have gone to China to spread the foreign influence, have not had the weal of China in view. The country they have striven to open up they have not cared for. They have striven only to bleed. Whyfore then should China care for them? What surprise that a "Boxer" organization, anti-foreign, should arise and take hold of the Chinese?

A couple of German missionaries to China are murdered, something that might not unlikely happen to a couple of Confucian missionaries in Germany should a couple score of them begin an active agitation there, and only the grant of certain mining and railroad concessions in the province of Shantung can indemnify Germany for their loss. And so Germany forces the grant, forces it by landing her troops, by threatening to take what she wants by force if China hesitates to give what she asks, and China yields. This is the story of the past few years. So Germany comes to exploit Shantung and occupy a port, and Germans act towards Chinese as if they have no rights that Germans are obligated to respect, treat the Chinese as their inferiors, lord it over them, abuse them grossly, both their bodies and their feelings. And the Chinese submit, but is it to be supposed that they do not bear resentment? Resentment they bear of course, and it is this upon which such movements as the "Boxer" feed. To an extent such movement is fanatical doubtless, but there is foundation for it and foundation that foreigners against

whom the movement is indiscriminately aimed have themselves laid.

It is the over-reaching greed of foreigners that has indisposed Chinese towards them, it is the greed of foreigners that has stood in the way of China's development, in the way of the spread of western influence. If they had shown a disposition to treat China fairly, as a partner, not as a subject for despoilment, they would have been received better, received with open arms as benefactors and made headway, themselves profiting much as they helped China to profit from her own resources. But appearing to China in the garb of despoilers they and their advice and their influence have been shunned, they have been looked upon as despoilers rather than benefactors, their expulsion has been demanded by large numbers, their coming has brought down troubles upon China. It is not yet too late to learn the lesson. If those who go to China learn it they will be a benefit to China and a benefit to themselves. If they fail they will be a curse to China and corrupt their own characters; may gain wealth but at the expense of shriveling up their better natures.

There are storm clouds in this "Boxer" movement threatening to the peace of all the world.

WE only refer to local affairs to point a lesson of national interest. Philadelphia, that is pretty easy going in the face of charges of official corruption and of rottenness in the administration of municipal affairs, charges generally admitted to be true but accepted in a spirit of cynical indifference, has had her sensation in the exposure of an attempt of official blackmail—a

A Philadelphia Sensation—Attempt to Muzzle a Paper.

sensation momentarily, at least, awakening the people out of their lethargy. For they have seen one of the things they have cherished as the first bulwark of liberty, the freedom of the press, assailed. If they would look a little deeper they would find the much vaunted freedom of the metropolitan press more supposed than real, find that that freedom was much undermined, that the press defends the interest of those who pay it specifically for such defence rather than the interests of the people. But this is aside from the present point. The people of Philadelphia, who stand much, saw the freedom of their press assailed, and they turned. One of their papers, that under new management has come up rapidly, sprung into popularity, attacked the city administration with much persistence, charging rottenness in many directions, general wastefulness in the expenditure of the public moneys with every inference that members of the administration were profiting personally from such wastefulness, and a general sacrificing of the people's interests, especially in the granting of a franchise for the use of the streets to a certain telephone company. And these attacks and charges struck home, the city administration did not appear to feel invulnerable to such attacks. Therefore it resolved to put an end to such, put a muzzle on the paper that was so persistently uttering them. And how did it go about it? The Director of Public Safety called on John Wanamaker, father of the proprietor of the said obnoxious journal. And there and then, in the presence of witnesses, one taken along by the Director, one called in by John Wanamaker, said Director threatened said Wanamaker with an exposure of his private life, which he declared was vulnerable, if said Wanamaker did not use his influence to put a stop to the attacks of the *North American* on the city's administration.

THEREUPON Wanamaker gave publicity to this story of attempted blackmail, the *North American* did not let up but redoubled its attacks, the Director who declared he had had detectives shadow Mr. Wanamaker for months has not begun his threatened attack on Wanamaker's private character but, assuming a snarling what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it attitude, and backed

How a Flayer Defies the Public.

up by the Mayor, defies the public. And this public demands that he be ousted and demands only to find its impotence. With the public it is not a question as to Mr. Wanamaker's private life, whether it be reproachable or above reproach. For though his character were reproachable the action of the Director of Public Safety in threatening to publicly blacken that character if assaults by the *North American* should not be stopped would be little less reprehensible than if that character was without smirch. It was the purpose of the Director, a purpose to defend himself and the Mayor and the City Hall ring from attacks by threatening to blacken the character of a private citizen if he should not use his influence to stop those attacks, muzzle a leading paper of the town, that shocked the public and caused a general demand for the ousting of the Director of Public Safety from his place. For he was prostituting the powers of that place for his own and his superior's advantage. So the public uprising and the demand for the dismissal of the said Director of Public Safety or, as he has come to be spoken of by some, the Director of Public Black-mailing.

But the power of dismissal is the Mayor's and the Mayor backs up this Director. It is said he may be reached by impeachment but the power of impeachment lies with the City Council and that Council backs up the Mayor. And so as the people, aroused by the shameful conduct of the Director of Public Safety, demand his dismissal do they learn their impotence, learn how it is in the power of their public servants to defy them. May they profit from such lesson, may it lead them to look with more favorable mien upon at least one of the principles of populism.

SO MUCH for the story and now to its point. The public to register protest against this whole uncovered plot to silence criticism of the municipal government, muzzle the press by threats of

Impotence of the Public before their Servants.

blackmail, assemble in great mass-meeting. They pass resolutions calling for an investigation of the charges made against the Director of Public Safety and his dismissal if such charges be proven—and most men regard them as already proven, indeed they are hardly denied, not even, as to substance, by the Director himself. And they circulate petitions of the same import for signature and declare that to such petitions they will get a hundred thousand signatures. Yet they have no promise, no foundation for belief that the Mayor will heed such petitions even if so signed. For he, the servant of the people, defies them as their master; he wields the sceptre of power and the people who gave it him are powerless to take it from him until the expiration of his term of office however much he may abuse it. But if there were vested in the hands of the people the power of the imperative mandate how different things would be? For then if a tithe of the voters who are expected to sign the above mentioned petitions should unite in a petition declaring the Mayor unworthy of the trust reposed in him, and calling for a submission of the question to popular vote, the question would have to be submitted. And then if a majority voted that he had forfeited their trust he would be peremptorily removed by such vote from office and the people given a chance to elect some one in his place. For this is what the imperative mandate means. And if the power of the imperative mandate now lay in the hands of the people of Philadelphia this Mayor would not dare defy them, he

How the Imperative Mandate Would Change All This.

would not dare keep in office a Director of Public Safety who had outraged public opinion and whose dismissal was demanded. For if he did the people would vote him out of office and there-with the offending Director. But now the people are impotent, their names to petitions mean nothing. But if there were the imperative mandate their names to petitions would mean something, for behind such petitions there would not be mere impotent wrath, there would be power, power to bring offending officials before the bar of public opinion, try them before the

court of the whole people, and, if found guilty, dismiss them. It is the need of the imperative mandate that the present lesson of their impotency ought to bring home to the people of Philadelphia. May they profit from that lesson. If the imperative mandate were fairly explained to them by the daily press they surely would. For it is just such power as the imperative mandate would give them that they are itching for now.

Platform of the Peoples Party,

Adopted in National Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 10, 1900.

"The Peoples party of the United States, assembled in National Convention, this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the Peoples party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

"First. We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and such changes of existing fundamental and statute law as will enable the people in their sovereign capacity to propose and compel the enactment of such laws as they desire; to reject such as they deem injurious to their interests, and to recall unfaithful public servants.

"Second. We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

"Third. The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

"Fourth. A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only, without the intervention of banks, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce, is the best currency that can be devised; but until such a financial system is secured, which we shall press for adoption, we favor the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"Fifth. We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritances and a constitutional amendment to secure the same if necessary.

"Sixth. We demand the election of President, Vice-President, Federal Judges and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"Seventh. We are opposed to trusts, and declare the contention between the old parties on the monopoly question is a sham battle, and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of the principles of public ownership of public utilities."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.—Adv't.

Colorado Illustrated.

A new book, giving complete information relative to this wonderful state as a tourist resort or home location, has just been issued by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, via which line "The Colorado Special" leaves Chicago at 10:00 A. M. every day in the year, arriving Denver 1:20 next afternoon, Colorado Springs and Manitou the same evening, requiring only one night en route. Free copy at ticket offices or mailed on receipt of four cents postage by W. A. Cox, 601 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv't.

Wharton Barker's Letter of Acceptance.

Speaks of Direct Legislation as the first of Reforms; points out the dangers that beset this Republic; defines his position on railroads, money, trusts, land, taxation and trade expansion; declares for compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes, in favor of Philippine Independence, for an American Zollverein and an American Foreign Policy.

LETTER OF NOTIFICATION.

HON. WHARTON BARKER, Philadelphia, Pa:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, appointed by the Peoples Party National Convention at Cincinnati, O., May 10, as a committee to notify you of your nomination by that body as the candidate of the Peoples Party for President of the United States, take great pleasure in giving you this formal notification, and hope that you will accept the trust imposed in you by the representatives of the Populist masses of our country, as their leader in this great campaign against the plutocracy for the restoration of the lost rights of the people.

With our personal regards, we beg to remain,

Yours, Very Respectfully,

M. W. HOWARD.

J. M. MALLETT.

W. S. MORGAN.

May 15th, 1900.

Letter of Acceptance.

Messrs. M. W. HOWARD, J. M. MALLETT and W. S. MORGAN,
Members Committee of Notification:

GENTLEMEN:—As it is my duty so it is my pleasure to accept the nomination tendered me by the Peoples Party National Convention, and in so doing I assure you gentlemen that, standing upon the platform adopted at Cincinnati, my unceasing effort will be to so comport myself during this campaign, and so act if elected President that I may not be judged unworthy of the trust reposed in me. And, as is meet, I make this an occasion to declare my beliefs, my aims, my purposes, without reservation and with such explicitness as I may. For it is not only eminently fitting but it is the duty of a candidate for the Presidency to present his views on questions of public concern in such shape that the great public whose suffrages he seeks may be able to learn beyond question what views he entertains, what policies if entrusted with office he would lend himself to carrying out and so judge for themselves, not in blindness but with full understanding, of what he represents, of his claims for their suffrages. So do I present this exposition of my political faith, sure that Populists hold it in common with me, sure that it will find acceptance with the great body of the American people, sure that when it does this will be a better and happier land to live in. For the measures we urge are conceived with the purpose of establishing on this earth a rule of justice and love in place of a rule of greed, conceived in the spirit breathed by Him who preached the Sermon on the Mount, conceived in the spirit on which democracy is founded, may be measured by the test of brotherhood, of justice, of fairness and not be found wanting. If it can be proven that anything we advocate does not stand this test we will abandon its advocacy; anything proposed to better the lot of mankind, tried by this test and not found wanting we will not hesitate to advocate. For we stand for earnest and sincere devotion for the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man, in real spirit and truth, and in accordance with the great mandate: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His Righteousness."

And now to come to that explicit and direct declaration of my views that is demanded by the occasion, of views so equally shared and upheld by Populists that I feel that one great heart-beat common to us all must be the impulse to their advocacy, views so held in common that it is only in keeping with the spirit of truth

that in now addressing the American public I should speak of them as our views, rather than as my views, impersonally rather than personally, I proclaim this declaration of Populist faith, which is my faith:—

Direct Legislation.

That our democracy may be a democracy in fact as well as in name we hold that the principles of direct legislation, the initiative and referendum, must be extended in our system of government and in party management to the end that the people shall be able to govern themselves, veto the acts of their representatives who may prove unfaithful to their trust, become their own legislators if their representatives refuse to obey their commands, carry out their will. Thus would the people ever hold the supreme power in their own hands, thus would they hold a decisive check over their servants, thus would they put those servants in great measure beyond the reach of temptation by putting it beyond the power of those servants to sell out the interests of their masters, thus would a government of, by and for the people become a fact on earth, thus would the power of corrupt bosses be destroyed.

This demand we have placed foremost as the fundamental step to the preservation of our endangered liberties and the regaining of our rights, for we must make the vote of the citizen superior to the will of the representative, so destroy the power of the corruptionist to steal the peoples rights by corrupting their representatives, ere the fruits of victory, when the people triumph over the hireling and deceived hosts of plutocracy, can be adequately safeguarded. The system of direct legislation adopted would remove our legislators from temptation and raise barriers to the arts of the lobbyist. Unless we raise these barriers we will have no certainty when victory crowns the people's banners, when a majority vote for the reform we advocate, that the fruits of victory will not be stolen from us by the acts of our legislators, subjected to temptation, and proving recreant to their trust.

The Concentration of Wealth.

We see in this nation, dedicated to the working out on earth and in human government of the principles of the Brotherhood of Man, a vast concentration of wealth in the hands of those who bend their energies to despoiling their fellow men. We see a rule of selfishness and greed supplanting a rule of love and brotherhood, we see money exalted above man. We see a vast production of wealth and a few who toil not, save to despoil, gathering a greater and greater share of that which is produced. Actually the toiler may reap more than a score of years ago; relatively to that which his labor produces he reaps less. For the speculative cliques who wax fat by living upon others are managing to reap a larger share. And so we have an ever widening gulf separating the few from the many, have an ever widening separation of our people into a House-of-Have and a House-of-Want,—have that growing contrast of riches and poverty, that growth of an oligarchy out of touch, out of sympathy with the people, that is the entering wedge destructive of democratic government.

Finance and Transportation.

It is chiefly through the instrumentality of our banks that give to the speculative cliques a certain control over the value of money and enable them to command general fluctuations of prices, and through the instrumentality of our railroads by which they confer prosperity and adversity when and where they see fit, building up enterprises and destroying enterprises, causing one locality to flourish and another to languish, one to be thrilled with activity, one to be chilled with stagnation, that said cliques operate. If we would then take away their power to despoil we must loosen their grasp upon the instruments through which they act, we must establish a monetary system and a transportation system that they cannot monopolize, cannot grasp to the

exclusion of all others; systems that will serve not peculiarly the speculative cliques but equally all the people.

So do we proclaim that there are two great domestic questions of infinite concern to the material interests and moral welfare of our people that press for solution, (1) the money question, and (2) the railroad question, which involves the trust question. And these questions we would solve by the issue of paper money by the government irredeemable in coin and by the nationalization of the railroads. We know that the Democratic and Republican parties do not advocate these measures. We know that they stand in the way of solving these questions and we cannot prostitute our principles by supporting the candidates of either of such parties. While we believe in the free coinage of silver along with gold as a temporary measure, holding that a dollar based on the two metals is more likely to be stable than a dollar based on one, it must be remembered that the Populist does not want a gold dollar, nor a silver dollar, but a paper dollar that will be an honest dollar, something that gold and silver dollars, the volume of which cannot be regulated at will by the government and in response to the demands of trade, cannot be; and he does not want the railroads to continue to be operated by corporations as preferential carriers but by the government as common carriers.

Money.

Our money has not maintained a stable value but has fluctuated constantly to the loss of producers and profit of speculators. We have a monetary barometer, to take license with a word, in which the mercury, the measure of values, has not kept the same height in the tube. For a quarter of a century prior to midsummer three years ago it crawled higher and higher, with slight drops now and then, until it was a hundred per cent. higher at the end than at the beginning of the period. So debt burdened producers sweat more and more. During the last two years the value of gold, as shown by the price barometer, has shrunk by twenty-five per cent. And now the speculative cliques, in place of this gold barometer by which to measure the value of property, demand a bank currency barometer on which they may blow hot and cold by turns.

We proclaim that it matters not to the people whether this currency barometer is based on national bank notes—Republican plan—or on state bank notes—Democratic plan. The question is shall we go backward or forward, shall we establish a monetary system less honest than gold, more injurious to the producing classes, more to the profit of the speculative cliques bent on despoiling the wealth producers, or shall we establish a system more honest, that will do justice by the producing classes, by all classes, and stop the robbery of some men by others through the instrumentality of our banking and monetary system?

The speculative cliques want a currency that by expansion and contraction they can make cheap and dear and prices high and low by turns. The people want a currency that will expand with their needs, which will grow neither cheap nor dear but maintain a stable value, thereby securing the equities of debtors and creditors and placing business upon firm foundations, free from the ups and downs in prices over which men not in the cliques have no control and against which no business foresight can guard, yet which may strip them in almost the twinkling of an eye of the profits of a year, of the savings of a lifetime, throw them from hope into despondency, cut off the promise of success, open the way to bankruptcy.

This currency that will maintain a stable value it is the duty of the government to give. It is its duty to regulate the volume of money in a way to accomplish this. The amount of money needed to accomplish this, the times when more money must be issued to preserve the stability, the times when smaller issues are required can readily be ascertained. We have in the general level of prices our guide, our currency barometer. The mercury in that barometer, the general index number, should always reg-

ister the same. So long as it registers the same it means that prices are stable, that the purchasing power of money is unchanged, the equities between debtors and creditors undisturbed. If it falls it means that prices are lower, money dearer, the debtor being despoiled for the creditor's benefit. It means that justice requires the issue of more money. If on the other hand the index number in this currency barometer rises it means that prices are rising, that money has departed from the level of honesty with the result of benefiting the debtor at the creditor's expense and that in the name of honesty, in the interest of industry and business, the issue of money be diminished.

By watching this currency barometer as our guide we can establish a perfect monetary system that will give us currency of practically invariable purchasing power and hence honest money, a money the volume and hence the value of which would not be subject to accidents of production as is our gold money to-day, a money not subject to the whim of banker as the speculative cliques desire, or of legislator as the unfriendly critics of Populism assert, but a money established upon rigid lines of honesty.

This is the basic principle of sound and honest money, the monetary principle of Populism.

And now as I cannot string new words to better express my thoughts I take two paragraphs from THE AMERICAN of last week: "Back in the Civil War this nation borrowed much money and ran much into debt. It ran into debt when money was plentiful, prices high. Indeed money had a much different value then than in the years just before or after. Money was cheap and the products of labor dear. In the last years of the war, when money was plentiful and prices high, when the government was getting deepest into debt, industry was active, the earning power of labor measured in dollars and cents large, the payment of debts comparatively easy. Labor was in demand and held in growing esteem. But the nation deep into debt and the country doing business on this basis of high prices, the commercial death rate lower than ever before or since, the war over and the demand for money increased by the bringing of the Southern states back into the Union, Lincoln, the guardian of the peoples interests, assassinated and stilled in death, his Secretary of the Treasury, chosen as a friend of the greenback currency, turned to Wall Street, took his que therefrom; inaugurated a policy of violent contraction. As a result money doubled in value and prices fell by one-half. Of necessity the burden of all debts, public and private, was doubled, as with the fall in prices it took double the quantity of produce to pay them as before. Industry was paralyzed, the commercial death rate jumped up alarmingly, the country was bled for the profit of the holders of its debts, and of other fund-holders whose debtors were strong enough to stand up under the increased strain. In response to popular outcry Congress halted the contraction inaugurated by McCulloch. But it was not long before a second step, finally resulting in a further doubling of the value of money and a further halving of prices, was taken. Silver was demonetized. Gold was made our standard. And step by step money grew dearer and the products of labor cheaper until very recently, when the greatly increased outpourings of new gold, outpourings trebled within a decade, began to relieve the strained situation. Before such outpourings made themselves felt we had a unit of value that as compared to the unit of Civil War time had been quadrupled.

"Thus was our monetary system made an engine of depoliment. The Peoples party has ever entered its protest against such monetary system, ever denounced it. And ever will it, so long as it stands for justice and is true to itself, denounce a monetary system in which the unit of value is a fluctuating one; ever will it stand for a system in which the unit will be stable. And as standing for such a system, as not blind to the teachings of common sense or ignorant of the monetary history of the world it realized that two commodities, such as gold and silver united,

are likely to make a standard of less fluctuating value than a standard based on either alone, it has stood and still stands for the free coinage of silver, not as a solution of the monetary question but as a mere temporary step looking to the betterment of the situation. For it realizes that a money system resting on gold and silver, a system in which the volume of money must necessarily be dependent upon the supply of the precious metals, must be lacking in stability. It realizes that the unit of value under such a system must be a fluctuating one, it recognizes that the value of money must change with any change in the relation between the supply of and demand for money, it sees, therefore, that the only money that can be kept of stable value is one the volume of which can be increased by government in accordance with the growing demands of trade. And this necessitates that the money be made of a substance the supply of which is not restricted. Further, as the value of money is dependent on its quantity not its quality, it is economy to make our money out of the cheapest possible substance that will serve the purpose. And that substance is paper. Thus it is that the Peoples party stands for paper money, for a currency the volume and hence the value of which can be absolutely regulated by the government, a currency that may be issued directly to the people in payment for public works, that may be redeemed and retired out of the revenues of such public works, and re-issued for the creation of new works of earning power, a continual cycle being thus kept up and the nation ever growing rich in public works while the country would be supplied with the best of currencies."

Trusts.

To talk of licensing trusts is to trifle with evil. The trusts have come—some as the product of industrial evolution, from the fact that great combinations have made possible the introduction of economies in production; some as the product of special legislation, largely the granting of franchises exclusive by their nature; some as the result of railroad discriminations forbidden by the law but which the law has been powerless to prevent. And so arising the trusts must be treated with some regard to the manner in which they have arisen. Those that have arisen in the third way, in railroad discriminations can be dealt with effectively, properly, by the government taking possession of the railroads and putting an end to the evil of freight discrimination so destructive of the first right of the American people—the right to an equality of opportunity. Those that have arisen in the second way can be successfully treated only by the national, state and municipal governments taking back the public franchises they have given away and which they have a common law right to do; those that have arisen in the first way and that abuse their power, the power that comes with concentration and that ought to benefit the general public, must be taken by the people as they see the necessity and that they may enjoy the benefits of the industrial evolution going on around them.

So do we declare that where trusts and monopolies are not the artificial creation of transportation and other discriminations, and that can, therefore, be destroyed by the removal of such discriminations, but are the growth of natural conditions, are and must continue to be monopolies because of the very nature of their being, that the nation, the state, the municipality must be the monopolist in order that the people may be protected in their rights. Where monopoly cannot be destroyed, or where, being of natural growth it is not to the interest of the people to destroy it, the government must be the monopolist. Private monopoly must be a bane, government monopolization of natural monopolies must be a blessing.

Land.

In the words of a still living Republican statesman, Galusha A. Grow, uttered almost half a century since, "If a man has a right on earth, he has a right to land enough to rear a habita-

tion on. If he has a right to live, he has a right to the free use of whatever nature has provided for his sustenance—air to breathe, water to drink and land enough to cultivate for his subsistence. For these are the necessary and indispensable means for the enjoyment of his inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . . And as the means of sustaining life are derived almost entirely from the soil, every person has a right to so much of the earth's surface as is necessary for his support. To whatever unoccupied portion of it, therefore, he shall apply his labor for that purpose, from that time forth it becomes appropriated to his own exclusive use, and whatever improvements he may make by his industry becomes his property and subject to his disposal. *For the only true foundation of any right to property is man's labor. That is property, and that alone, which the labor of man has made such.* What right then, has one man more than another to an acre of uncultivated land to which not a day's nor hour's labor has been applied, to make it more productive and answer to the end for which it was created, the support and happiness of the race? It is said by the great expounder of the common law in his Commentaries that 'There is no foundation in nature or natural law why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land.' The use and occupancy alone gives to man, in the language of the Commentaries, 'an exclusive right to retain in a permanent manner that specific land which before belonged generally to everybody, but particularly to nobody.'"

So do I affirm my belief that use and occupancy of land are of right requisite to make good title, that when a parcel of land cease to be so used and occupied it of right revert to the state, that the holding of lands by aliens, by non-resident landlords, should be prohibited.

Taxation.

That men should contribute to the costs of government in proportion to their means we hold to be a self-evident truth. But in the raising of the Federal revenues this truth has not been followed. One per cent. of our people own one-half of the national wealth, and while they pay approximately one-half of the local taxation they pay but an insignificant part of the national revenues. For those revenues are largely raised from taxes on articles of general consumption, articles of which the rich consume no more than the poor. As a consequence we have the dollar of the poor man taxed more heavily than the dollar of the rich. Indeed, such taxes on consumption amount to per capita taxes. With such taxes we have a taxing of the man and not the dollar. It is not equitable, it is not fair. We have the poorer of the nation's citizens required to pay a larger percentage of their earnings than the richer citizens are required to pay of their income from accumulations. It is not right. We should tax the dollar not the man. Justice demands this, we stand for it.

Usurpation of Our Courts.

The usurpations of our courts have recently been so pronounced in the conflicts between labor and capital that they can no longer be permitted to pass unnoticed. The function of the courts is to interpret laws, not to make laws, yet we have seen them enforcing self-made law, seen judges sit as prosecuting attorney, judge and jury, all in one. Their function is judicial, not executive, much less legislative. The lesson of their usurpations, of their encroachments on the rights of the people, is that in order to conserve our liberties we must discontinue the system of life tenure of office, either elective or appointive in our judiciary, and make our judges elective and their tenure of office short so that they may be held to accountability by the people.

Election of Senators and President by Direct Vote.

The scandals connected with the election of United States Senators by state legislatures, are a constant reminder that the

time has come to elect such Senators by direct vote of the people. And the time has certainly come to abolish the obsolete machinery of the Electoral College for the election of President and Vice-President, and to in form, as we do now in fact, choose the chief magistrates of this nation by direct vote.

Compulsory Arbitration of Labor Disputes.

And now one step farther. As our industries have become more ramified and interdependent the one on the other, so much so that blockading the wheels in one must injuriously effect others, labor disputes have become matters of growing public concern with which the state must concern itself. In the struggles of the laboring classes to better their condition, our sympathies are with the poor and downtrodden. Our hearts beat with theirs in their aspirations. But we do not undertake the task of defending the boycott and the strike. We justify the boycott, as we justify the strike, as at times men justify resort to force as a defense against oppression. But we do not justify the strike as desirable, or the boycott as desirable, any more than we would justify war as desirable. Yet, as there are times when war is justifiable, so there are times when the strike and boycott are justifiable. We can only say that such times should not come; in nations where ruled are rulers they should not be permitted to come. The boycott, as the strike, is an interference with trade, a check to industry, to the accumulation of wealth, to progress. But so long as we can see no wrong in permitting employers to oppress wage earners, we have no right to see any wrong in wage earners organizing the boycott and the strike as a defense against such oppression. The remedy is to see wrong in permitting employers to oppress, to trample on the interests of wage earners. When we see fit to protect the wage earner from oppression at the hands of the employer, then we can interdict the boycott and the strike, rightly make both illegal. I stand for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

The Philippines.

I come now to express my views on some questions not touched on in our national platform, which I took occasion to speak of before our convention prior to my nomination, and which it is meet that I should refer to now, for my views on such questions the people have a right to know. I cannot reconcile the course of this nation in the Philippines with the rules of eternal rectitude our forefathers handed down to us; with the great truths they proclaimed in the immortal Declaration of Independence for our guidance. I feel that our course in the Philippines is dictated by motives of greed. I feel that by our course there we are staining our flag, consecrated to the cause of liberty, not of oppression, the cause of self-government, not of subjugation—emblem that we would have stand for right, not might; love, not greed. And I feel that justice and love and charity for the failings of others demands of the American people that they encourage the Filipinos in their aspirations and not put down upon such the crushing foot of might, that they give those people their independence, help them to build up a republic.

The Monroe Doctrine.

To an alliance with Great Britain, whose ideals though unfortunately shared by our President, are not mine, I am strenuously opposed, as I am to entangling alliances with any foreign nation. The Monroe doctrine, I would emphasize, and extend so as to embrace the Philippines, saying to monarchical Europe: Hands off the republics of America and the Philippines, they are under our protection, we cannot look unconcernedly upon any attack on their institutions, any interference with their working out their destiny as republics, and we in our turn will in the future as in the past scrupulously avoid interference in European affairs.

An American Zollverein.

Between Puerto Rico and the United States, as between

Hawaii and the United States, free trade ought of right to be established. Further, believing that mutually profitable trade must be between countries of different clime and different natural resources, believing that the natural currents of trade must set along the meridians of longitude, not the parallels of latitude, that the fostering of trade on such lines must be advantageous, that free trade between the countries of the Americas would be fair trade, I favor, as I long have, the establishment of an American Zollverein, a customs union embracing all the Americas north and south. It is in this way we would seek trade expansion, not at the cannon's mouth; by ways of peace and fair dealing, not of blood and despoilment, "for our hearts go out to the wretched and oppressed of all the world, and if placed in power in this country, we shall try to so act as to help all mankind."

So proclaiming my faith, as standing for the above things, for a rule of love on earth, not of greed; for liberty, equality, fraternity, the brotherhood of man; putting trust in the Infinite, with firm faith that the truth must in the end prevail, that might will not triumph over right, and awaiting the issue with confidence, I take up the burdens you have placed upon me.

With highest regards, I remain, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

WHARTON BARKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2d, 1900.

National Plan of Organization.

Adopted in National Convention, Cincinnati, May 10, 1900.

The following is the plan of organization adopted by the Peoples Party National Convention at Cincinnati, May 10, 1900:

1. All delegate conventions of the Peoples party for making nominations and platforms are hereby abolished, and instead thereof, nominations for office, platforms and amendments thereof shall be made by direct vote at the Peoples party primaries of the political sub-divisions affected thereby.
2. The Peoples party organization shall consist of: A national committee of three members from each state to be chosen by the state central committee on each presidential year.
3. A state central committee of three members from each congressional district to be elected by direct vote at the party primaries on each election year.
4. A congressional committee of three members from each county in the congressional district, to be elected by direct vote at the party primaries on each election year.
5. A county committee of three members from each township or ward, to be elected by direct vote at the party primaries on each election year.
6. National, state, congressional and county committees shall perform the same duties as heretofore, not inconsistent herewith, provide blank ballots for the referendum votes herein contemplated, and canvass and certify the votes cast in their respective territories.
7. The unit of organization shall be the precinct club.
8. Any voter may become a member of the precinct club of any precinct by subscribing to our national declaration of principles and our rules on organization.
9. Any member of any precinct club who shall propose fusion or co-operation with either the Republican or Democratic organizations in the make-up of a ticket through conference committees or otherwise, shall, upon conviction thereof, by a majority vote of his club, be deemed outside the party.
10. No person not a member of a precinct club, and in good standing shall be eligible to membership on any Peoples party committee, or a Peoples party nomination for any office.
11. Each committee shall make prompt report to the committee next higher of all referendum votes and other matters within the jurisdiction of such higher committee, and the chairman of each committee shall be deemed responsible for the prompt and faithful performance of the duties of his committee.
12. State platforms can be changed only upon demand of a majority vote of the precinct club membership of any county, ratified by a majority vote of the precinct club membership of

the state; and the national platform can be changed only upon demand of a majority vote of the precinct club membership of any state ratified by a majority vote of the precinct club membership of the nation.

13. No salaried official shall be elected a member of any committee of the Peoples party organization, and any member of such committee elected to a salaried office shall be deemed to have vacated his position on such committee.

14. All Peoples party candidates for office and members of Peoples party committees shall at all times be subject to the principles of the imperative mandate and may be recalled by a majority vote of the league membership of their constituency.

15. These rules may be modified to suit the conditions in the different states so long as the modifications do not violate rule No. 1 of this plan of organization.

PENNSYLVANIA POPULISTS.

To the Populists of Pennsylvania:

As Chairman of the Peoples Party State Committee, I address you with regard to offices to be voted for at the November elections and upon the selection of Presidential electors for Pennsylvania. The offices to be filled are:

Two Congressmen at Large.
Congressmen from the 28 several Districts.
Auditor General.
State Senators from uneven numbered Districts.
Members of State House of Representatives from all Districts.
Thirty-two Presidential Electors.

In accordance with the action taken by our late National Convention at Cincinnati, May 9 and 10, establishing the principle of direct legislation in all party matters, and also to save unnecessary expense and valuable time, I ask Pennsylvania Populists to report to THE AMERICAN, which will take the vote, their preferences for the respective offices. The following names have been suggested to me as those of men well qualified for the several offices for which they are named, and I heartily approve their selection:

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

Robert Brigham.....Franklin.....Venango County.
George Main.....Susquehanna.....Susquehanna County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

D. O. Coughlin.....Wilkesbarre.....Luzerne County.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A. S. Aiman.....	Germantown.....	Philadelphia County.
G. P. Armstrong.....	McEwensville.....	Northumberland County.
George T. Bateman.....	Houtzdale.....	Clearfield
John J. Brady.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
C. Brinton.....	Pocopson.....	Chester
J. W. Campion.....	Swarthmore.....	Delaware
C. C. Cooper.....	Kelly Cross-Roads.....	Union
George W. Dawson.....	Beaver.....	Beaver
W. C. Deakin.....	Susquehanna.....	Susquehanna
W. E. Ewer.....	Corry.....	Erie
E. N. Fairchild.....	Sizerville.....	Cameron
D. H. Fisher.....	Entriken.....	Huntingdon
F. A. Foreman.....	Upton.....	Franklin
W. A. Gardner.....	Andrew's Settlement.....	Potter
James H. Graybill.....	Crenshaw.....	Jefferson
D. Hetrick.....	Drab.....	Blair
W. C. Hill.....	Maple Creek.....	Forest
Anselm B. Kirsch.....	Nicktown.....	Cambria
Thomas S. Laird.....	Nordmont.....	Sullivan
Dr. A. H. P. Leuf.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
Abram L. Line.....	Montsera.....	Cumberland
John H. Lorimer.....	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia
S. F. Lane.....	Montrose.....	Susquehanna
Dr. O. G. Moore.....	Knox.....	Clarion
E. Muzzy.....	East Branch.....	Warren
A. C. Price.....	Renfrew.....	Butler
H. C. Snavely.....	Lebanon.....	Lebanon
Andrew Storry.....	Pettis.....	Crawford
John Suckling.....	Hollidaysburg.....	Blair
Harry Tyler.....	Osceola.....	Tioga
J. A. Welsch.....	New Castle.....	Lawrence
W. C. Wine.....	Indiana.....	Indiana

We should, I believe, as one step towards an effectual and effective organization of the Peoples Party of Pennsylvania, run full congressional, state and county tickets. Names for county offices and for those which are not voted for by the state at large need not be given, but I will thank you to name men for State Senate and Legislature in your respective districts.

Immediate action in the above matters is highly important, so that we may open the state campaign promptly and conduct it with all vigor along with that for our national ticket, Hon. Wharton Barker and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. I therefore earnestly request that you will, one and all, act at once, by reporting to THE AMERICAN, which will take the referendum. Nomination papers will be made out in accordance with the vote received up to June 10th, and circulated immediately thereafter. If you approve the nominations above suggested, report simply: "I hereby cast my vote for men named." If others are preferred, give their names, addresses, and the offices for which you nominate them. Any number favoring the same nominations may sign on one ballot. Careful attention to these instructions will greatly simplify the counting of votes.

Very respectfully yours,

R. A. THOMPSON, Chairman,
Peoples Party State Committee, Indiana, Pa.

To facilitate the taking of the referendum vote on the foregoing nominations for State officers and Presidential Electors, and for the convenience of those voting, we subjoin two forms of ballot. Any number of persons favoring the same nominations may sign on one ballot.

Form 1. I hereby cast my vote for men suggested in call issued by R. A. Thompson, Chairman of Peoples Party of Pennsylvania.

Name..... Address.....

If you prefer other men in place of any or all those named, cut out the published list, substitute the names and addresses of those you desire and paste it above the following ballot, which then sign and send to THE AMERICAN, which is taking the vote at request of the State Committee.

Form 2. I hereby cast my vote for men named above for the respective offices given.

Name..... Address.....

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BIRD STUDIES WITH A CAMERA. By Frank M. Chapman. Pp. 218. Illustrated with photographs from nature. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

THE BOER WAR. Its Causes and Its Interest to Canadians, with a glossary of Cape Dutch and Kafir Terms. By E. B. Biggar. Pp. 40. Toronto, Canada: Biggar, Samuel & Co. 10c.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. Pp. 183. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1 net.

FRUITFULNESS. By Emil Zola, translated and edited by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly. Pp. 487. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

THE SEA-FARERS. A Romance of a New England coast town. By Mary Gray Morrison. Pp. 326. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

STANFORD STORIES. Tales of a young university. By Charles K. Field and Will H. Irwin. Pp. 281. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.

THE BOARDER OF ARGYLE PLACE. By George Toile. Pp. 241. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

THE ELUSIVE HILDEGARDE. A Novel. By H. R. Martin. Pp. 328. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.25.

DAS WIRTSHAUS ZU CRANSAC. By Heinrich Zschokke. Edited by Edward S. Joynes. Pp. 115. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 30c.

National Educational Association, Charleston, S. C.

Round trip tickets to Charleston, S. C., via the Southern Railway, account of the Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association will be sold on July 5, 6, 7 and 8, good to return until September 1, at rate of one first-class fare plus Two Dollars membership fee. Stop-overs will be allowed, both going and returning, on all tickets reading via the Southern Railway.

The route of the Southern Railway passes through the historic battle-grounds of Virginia and the Carolinas and affords excellent facilities for reaching Charleston and seeing en route the agricultural and manufacturing industries, as well as the principal commercial cities and resorts of the South.

Chas. L. Hopkins, District Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will be pleased to furnish all information desired.—Adv.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Some Problems of the Day.

Unleavened Bread. By ROBERT GRANT. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Of Judge Robert Grant it can always be said that he is interesting, and, what is more, intelligently so. Unless he has something to say he says nothing, and does not afflict the public with half formed and unformed views as many another author is wont to do. He is not carried away and led into false positions by that common and deadly disease that can be no better defined than by the word, notoriety. Only too often do we find it true that with publicity comes a desire to still further shine before the public's gaze. It is this species of vanity that has led many an author to forget his real province, forget the duties of his position, and beckoned him on to destruction. But of Judge Grant we cannot say this, for, to repeat, he does not put his views before the public until such time as he has satisfied himself that he has something of value to say. Thus it is with pure delight and undisguised pleasure that we note the appearance of each new book from the pen of this Boston jurist, knowing full well that here at least we shall find food of sufficient strength to satisfy strong and active brains.

The present book is no exception to the many others from the same pen. Written as a novel it is much more. As a novel alone it is deserving of all and unstinted praise, for the reason that it starts out with a promise and fulfills it amply and to the full measure. It is a story with a heroine to the total extinction of the hero, who always takes a subordinate position. That Selma White, the much married, the self-seeking, selfish and ambitious woman, is in most respects a decidedly unpleasant character we cannot deny, for we have found her so, but she is, after all, most certainly a heroine—of a kind. She is of the kind that but rarely appears in romance, an unsatisfactory heroine to look upon, but the very sort of heroine (we stretch the definition of the word to its farthest limit), that one meets with every day in the living flesh and blood. Selma is simply the author's example of the scheming, aspiring individual, man or woman, whose first thought and last is to gratify his own selfish and petty ambition, and whose consuming and all absorbing passion is to shine before the admiring glances of a less fortunate, or rather less foolish, public. It is hardly necessary to specify individual cases; we are all but too familiar with the debasing spectacle that is working to the destruction of our individual and public life, that if not taken in hand by the people themselves and properly scotched, can but mark the downfall of our people's physical, social and moral stamina. It is the canker-worm in our national and individual life that works slowly and in hiding, that is overlooked and passed by by the great body of our citizens who are too unsuspecting and contented with their country's institutions and with themselves in particular to look at naked facts with the cold eye of investigation and intelligent patriotism. Our people are too apt to go on in a happy-go-lucky kind of way that seems to say—let well enough alone, lest we fly from present known evils to evils we know not of.

Judge Grant sees and appreciates the dangers besetting our proud country and glorious race, and unselfishly raises a clarion cry to his fellows sunk in the lethargy of false security, and bids them take heed ere it be too late. And his cry must and shall be heard for it can but appeal to all those who, living in the knowledge of the All Wise Father, know and understand the beauties of truth, of righteousness and of rectitude. Judge Grant pictures the struggles of those who uphold a system of class distinction, shows us how many are brought to ruin and disgrace through their unsuccessful efforts to keep up with the absurd and ridiculous foibles established as the correct thing by our so-called "social leaders." It is a distressing picture he paints, though a true one, of the artificial and unnatural lives our citizens are forced to live if they would appear among the social elect. And this country of ours is a republic! If he be hard on the social side of American life, he is still more so when he comes to discuss the political and financial practices so general in every state and city of our great country. Again and again does he point out the horrid truth that many of our people are lost to truth and justice, that they are first, last and all the time for themselves alone, regardless of the effect their action may have upon their fellows. Without the least hesitation Judge Grant boldly proclaims that there is a large class of our countrymen utterly lost to the dictates of honor and of conscience, that they are, in short, nothing less than a menace to our country, and as such should be crushed out and destroyed.

Everyone of us should carefully read this book for it is heavy with good ideas and ripe with wholesome fruit. To many it will very naturally prove highly disagreeable and unpalatable reading for the author speaks the truth most plainly. Judge Grant will doubtless find that this book will lead to much heated discussion and acrimonious controversy, that it will win for him many enemies as well as friends. But like all doers of good he cannot expect to escape abuse and vituperation, he can but wait with others for the dawn of that happy day when all the world will be at peace and in good fellowship.

A Novel of Real Human Nature.

The Redemption of David Corson. By CHARLES FREDERIC GOSS. Indianapolis, Ind. The Bowen-Merrill Co. \$1.50.

We do not at all wonder at the rapid sale and extensive notoriety of this remarkable story from the pen of Mr. Goss, the well-known and popular minister of Cincinnati. Any story based on the principle so well stated by Pope in his famous remark, "the proper study of mankind is man," has and must always have a vital interest to all men. The story that treats of men and women as they really are in life, is the story that strikes a sympathetic chord in the human breast, the story that appeals, attracts, and, if it be a strong one, leads. Necessarily such a life-like and human story will not in all its features make pleasant reading. Human life is filled with its pleasures and its sorrows, with weakness and strength, with purity and sin, with nobility and depravity. Life cannot and does not attain its true fullness until such time as man has passed through the test of all these, and been found not wanting. The struggles that everyone of us must undergo form the crucible that has been ordained to separate the gold from the dross. Even the most noble and God-like of human lives, with the one great exception, have had their hours of weakness; in all of them there is that which would make sad and distressing reading could we be permitted to look upon the hidden and inner soul. And it is just here that Mr. Goss shows his master insight into human nature. His story takes human life as it is, with all its beauty and all its sin, disguises nothing, explains naught, excuses never, shows us real living men and women as they actually are, and as they appear to their own true consciences. It is a story to move one to the very depths, as any story of blood and flesh and human passion ever must. We cannot get away from such a story even if we would, and few are cowardly enough to so desire, for it is a story that compels close attention and excited interest. It takes real courage to write such a book as "The Redemption of David Corson," as it always takes courage to do that which strikes well home. Man never enjoys the process that exposes him in all the sinfulness of his nakedness, and is ever ready to deny strenuously that which he knows to be only too true. But that also is human nature, and it is just such shameful weakness that Mr. Goss would correct. He is a firm believer in the beneficial results accruing from the free use of the knife in matters of sin and misfortune; is firmly convinced that deep cuts heal more quickly and are generally more likely to prove of permanent benefit than half-way measures and soothing salves. It will follow as a matter of course that his book will be a bone of serious contention. Indeed, we have no doubt he will be forced to hear some pretty hard things said of the character and impulses of the man who prints such unsavory truths in such plain words. Still, from a careful reading of his book, we do not believe Mr. Goss will be unduly affected by the adverse comments of the rabble.

He teaches the old, old, but none the less beautiful story of the divine love of the Father and of His ready forgiveness of those who honestly and humbly seek pardon. His knowledge of nature as a faithful friend and ideal teacher of the beauty of God's works, has been made good use of in these pages. It is truly delightful to find a lover of nature for nature's own sake, and doubly so when he can bring nature into the daily religion and teach men to seek and find there the Infinite, as well as in the word of God as spoken in the Bible and expounded from the pulpit.

Some of the characters in this story are notable acquisitions in the portrait gallery of literature, especially the quack, Dr. Esculapias.

The Downfall of Italian Bourbonism.

The Collapse of the Kingdom of Naples. By H. RANSOM WHITEHOUSE. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Whitehouse, already somewhat known in the fields of literature, is in many ways the fairest, if not the best, the calmest, the most fascinating writer who has attempted the somewhat

hazardous and always difficult task of recounting with simple candor and absolute impartiality the history of the downfall of the Neapolitan Bourbon dynasty of Francis II at the hands of Garibaldi, Mazzini and Victor Emmanuel, founder and first king of United Italy. Mr. Whitehouse, by birth and education a citizen of the United States, is especially well adapted to undertake this work, because his long sojourn in Italy as a member of our diplomatic service has given him an exceptionally fine opportunity for study and research at first hand, and, further, because, as an outsider, the passions and deep-seated feelings and national prejudices that have wrought such terrible havoc among all native Italian authors are necessarily and most fortunately conspicuously absent. Among a warm blooded, southern people of Latin extraction it is to be expected that "dispassionate criticism is looked for in vain amongst the authors who were witnesses of, or actors in, the drama, and whose prejudices or personal sympathies warped their judgment."

While we find Mr. Whitehouse's book an accurate and judiciously moderate presentation of the case, and one of real importance to the historian, we cannot truthfully say that the narrative is either a smooth or easy one. That the book is a heavy, and, in the main, unusually tiresome story of the struggles of the Neapolitans for freedom and national unity, will be denied, we are confident, by no one. Unfortunately the author does not possess the happy faculty of interesting his readers, and, therefore, while as an enumerator of facts he will prove successful, he cannot by any stretch of the imagination lay claim to the title of popular authorship.

Perhaps the most interesting and least comprehensible thing about the southern Italian war for national unity and rebirth is the quite unusual absence of popular leadership in the national crisis, and of approval of the motives of those who forced Italy to the position it occupies to-day, despite the bitter opposition of rulers, despite the frowns of a jealous and fearful Europe and in face of that terrible foe to all progress—a people's passive indifference. The peasant class was most distinctly a follower, in no sense a leader. As our author remarks: "In a study of the social and political regeneration of Southern Italy the peasant class constitutes an unimportant factor. He fought when made to fight, or defended himself when cruelly attacked; but the ethics of the case he served, or combatted, were nothing to him. The mass of the population stood aloof, apathetically interested but not sufficiently educated to be actively concerned with questions outside their daily routine." The despotism practiced by Ferdinand and later by his son Francis, would have done credit to the worst period of the Dark Ages. That a people could have been so misgoverned and maltreated, that the very spark of national and personal independence should have burned so low within the last half century is almost past belief. Yet such is the case, and as a proof we have but to understand at what terrible cost of blood and treasure this people was redeemed from a bondage akin to slavery. The combined efforts of Mazzini and Garibaldi, with all the great prestige of the latter's name, would have been unavailing without the determined assistance of Victor Emmanuel and his crafty minister, the brilliant Cavour. As our author remarks, "the destruction of the government of the two Sicilies was the result of an idea; nay, more, the advent of a man whose personality gave substance to a theory centuries old. . . . The idea was Italian unity; the man, Victor Emmanuel II, 'the Honest King.'"

BRIEFER NOTICES.

Colonial Civil Service. The Selection and Training of Colonial Officials in England, Holland and France. By A. LAWRENCE LOWELL. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

Anything that is worth doing is worth doing well. If, therefore, the United States is henceforth to assume a new role, depart from the fundamental maxim of free popular government laid down as a self-evident truth by its founders, and become a colonial empire, it behooves us to so govern our dependencies as shall ensure to their peoples the fullest measure of liberty and prosperity. Just how to accomplish this is the serious and difficult problem upon which Mr. Lowell endeavors to throw some light. In this book he follows in almost minute detail the English, Dutch and French systems of training men for the colonial service, aiming thus to give Americans the advantage of the experience of other nations. These systems he further examines and compares somewhat critically with a view to bringing out those points in each which could be most advantageously applied to our own case. There are, as Mr. Lowell says,

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many reasons why neither the English, Dutch nor French methods of preparation could be adopted in America, but he is decided in the belief that unless the United States specially trains men for the colonial service we cannot expect the best or even reasonably satisfactory results. He advocates a special school, more after the British system, as the surest and safest method of preparation.

The English system of training for the colonial service, based on the recommendations contained in the report made in 1854 by the Parliamentary commission headed by Lord Macaulay, contemplates and accomplishes a broad education. Therefore, those who fail to get into the service are able to turn to other work; their time has not been wasted. Under the Dutch system, on the other hand, practically the whole attention of those who work to enter the colonial service, "is devoted to the study

of subjects relating solely to the East Indies." This naturally unfits for other life occupations. The serious hardships of this system and the further fact that it is not conducive to making men of quick decision, grasp of mind, and initiative, all of which qualities are of obvious importance in such a service, have become so apparent that last year a commission was appointed to look into the whole matter. Its report, following somewhat closely the lines of the Macaulay plan, has been made but not yet acted upon. The French system of training is not so strictly confined to special studies as the Dutch, nor is it so liberal as the English.

While this book contains far more detail than is necessary for general purposes, it will, for this very reason, prove of valuable assistance to those whose duty it becomes to decide how best to meet this question of colonial government. The liberal sub-heading makes reference easy.

Our New Prosperity. By RAY STANNARD BAKER. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. \$1.25.

It does us good to hear the eagle scream, even though in our hearts we know there is much for serious thought, as well as exultation, in the situation that exists and confronts us as a people. But while we see some sore spots and many weak ones in our body politic, and, as we are convinced, understand what causes them and how they may be completely and permanently healed, we would be slow to deny that a wave of prosperity has come to our country within the last three years. This is undeniable. Hence, the title the author has selected is not inappropriate. The book contains an array of statistics, covering every branch of industry, that show a truly remarkable growth. On many points we might take issue with the author, rather, however, on his method of presentation and conclusions than on his facts. It would not be unfair, nor do we think unkind, criticism of this book to say that it is generally superficial, a resumé of conditions by one looking through Republican glasses, rather than the work of a student. On the whole the book would make an admirable campaign document, and for such use should find large favor with the political supporters of the "Advance Agent of Prosperity." The numerous diagrammatic illustrations are good and effective.

The Cardinal's Musketeer. By M. IMLAY TAYLOR. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

This, a story of the days of Cardinal Richelieu and Catherine de Medici, is a well-told tale replete with startling features from cover to cover. Miss Taylor is already quite favorably known to the reading world as a master of the dashing and spirited style of fiction. Her story starts off like a flash, and thereafter to the bitter end the reader must follow after pell-mell and in hurried confusion in the almost impossible task of keeping up with the narrative. "The Cardinal's Musketeer" is truly on the heart-disease order, and of its kind is a splendidly exhilarating piece of writing. The present story, both in style and plot, has a marked resemblance to R. N. Stephens' recent novel, "A Gentleman Player." We do not for a moment believe that Stephens' romance had any effect upon this tale of Miss Taylor, and only mention the similarity that the readers of the older book may obtain a clear and good idea of the new one. Miss Taylor writes with a careful regard to the facts of history and never permits her vivid and realistic imagination to lead her into the gross and common error of drawing her historical characters in a way entirely at variance with the truth. Thus the picture here drawn of the great Cardinal is a decidedly pleasing one, not because of the characteristics of Richelieu, who was of a repellent and cold-blooded disposition, but because it is a fair and truthful portrayal of a remarkable and brilliant man. Miss Taylor's book is a very worthy romance, and the public will do well to look into its merits before they pass it by in search of some other novel. They can do better, but then they might, and probably would, do far worse. In any event one can read her entire book with sustained and unflagging interest. The western publishing house has done its work with gratifying success, making the book in every way commendable.

The Harp of Life. By ELIZABETH GODFREY. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

The present story, like the author's previous and well-known "Poor Human Nature," is what is known as a musical novel. Why either should lay any special claim to the title is somewhat obscure, for while the characters of the romance are

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musicians, the story is one in which the human passions overshadow most decidedly the musical features. But inasmuch as we are presented with all varieties of novels, why should we take exception to the musical novel? The present story has much in common with Miss Godfrey's earlier book; in fact it is so much a counterpart that he who has read one need not delve deeply into the other. Both are strong, well written and cleverly told tales; both deal with the same phases of life and in an identical manner. A little monotonous and somewhat tiresome to the reader who remembers, but to the individual who reads only to forget, and there are many such, this book will serve quite as well as any other. What we especially regret in Miss Godfrey's books is that they start out with a glorious promise of something really fine and end with it entirely unfulfilled. This is too bad, for the author has it in her to do a worthy piece of work. In the ungloved handling of the human passions Miss Godfrey treads on risky ground, and if she is not very careful it will crumble beneath and destroy her. Those who desire to know a little of what "The Harp of Life" is, and what it attempts to teach, can find enlightenment from the following paragraph, which we quote: "There are two Master-Harpers, whose touch upon the strings has power to draw out the complex harmonies which make the music of life. We submit willingly enough to him of the crimson garments and shining eyes, and our hearts sway to the rhythm of his playing; but when the black-robed one comes out of the shadows and lays a chill hand upon us we shrink and wail, not knowing that without him our life's music would be but trivial tunes, forgotten as soon as heard. And the names of the two players are Love and Sorrow."

Love in a Cloud. By ARLO BATES. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

We have before us a paradox, a book both serious and comic; a book to benefit and point the way, and to amuse and make happy by its lively and chatty vein. Evidently it is Mr. Bates' desire to point a moral in a pleasant and attractive manner so that by no possible stretch of the imagination can it offend or anger even those it is aimed at. In the main he has been eminently successful, and we are indeed grateful to any author who has such a happy faculty. It has often been said that you will catch more flies with sugar than you can by vinegar and this rule applies with greater force in the case of an attempt at a social reformation, such as this book is. Man and woman will gracefully accept the bitterest and most scathing indictment with a happy countenance and pleasant mien if only it come incased in sugar. Society is very much like the stubborn old mule that could not be driven but must always be coaxed and led. Many worthy men and women seeing the unnatural and artificial character of our social life and desiring to correct it have failed hopelessly through the error of attempting to force a reformation. The very strong mind may at times succeed in this but in the process the indifferent but well meaning individual is run over, crushed and left alone to die an embittered death. It is mainly for the good judgment displayed that we admire and commend Mr. Bates' book, though it has its good points and clever lessons. He has done nothing extraordinary or remarkable. We don't even believe he himself considers his book very important; at least he does not show it. But this he has done and it is deserving of all honor: written to benefit and uplift, not to pull down and destroy. And this is much.

A Christian But a Roman. By MAURUS JÓKAI. Doubleday & McClure Co. 50 cents.

At times sublimely beautiful and magnificently powerful, and then at others unfortunately only too mediocre and indifferent, this short sketch of life among the fawning and disgusting sycophants that were wont to gather around the throne of the Roman Cæsars, by the Hungarian author, Maurus Jókai, is one that should and could have been of real greatness. Unfortunately Jókai's strong and vivid imagination has defeated the object of his book; the climaxes of his several scenes are much too dramatic and spectacular to be in good keeping with such a worthy and master effort as this was intended to be. When describing the trials and tribulations, the divine faith and forgiving spirit that inspired the early Christian martyrs, our author is truly splendid. When thus engaged his readers can but lose themselves in the glory of his powerful and beautiful nobility of soul. The chapter devoted to the sacrifice, the lives and the devotion of the Christians, is one of burning interest and one that no reader will ever forget. It is only when Jókai begins to describe the life and luxury, the indolence and debauchery of Roman court life that

he descends from this lofty pinnacle. The latter part of his book is sadly out of keeping with the opening chapters and it is with painful surprise and real regret that we must note the terrible difference. A little more and this book would have been one to live through the ages. As it is it will fall far short of this. It is prettily gotten up and of convenient size to fit the pocket.

**

The Waters of Edera. By OUIDA. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. \$1.50.

In later years Madame de la Rame has given us many and sadly striking pictures of Italian peasant life. Surely "Ouida" has seen her full share of things pathetic, and with the seamy side of life she is but too familiar. The book before us is an exceptionally good sample of her writings; it is a book that by sad memories will live in the mind for many days. The pathetic, sorrowful and suffering life of the poor, ignorant Italian laborer has eaten into her very soul until she has conceived it to be a duty both patriotic and holy, to arouse, if possible, the sympathetic interest of a busy world. That she will succeed is almost past belief, for a people in whom individuality has been so far crushed and killed as in the Italian, is hardly likely to rise and assert itself. Advancement, that is, real advancement of a people must come from within the people themselves, not from without. This "Ouida" does not see or appreciate, or if she does, cares not to remember. But success is after all not everything and the real victory is not always to the outward victor. So in the case of this Italian author. Success may never follow her lead, failure may ever dog her footsteps, but with it all she has already done a great work, and a noble. If more men and women had been born with the big, warm-hearted characteristics of "Ouida" this world would be a better and pleasanter place to live in. The saddest thing in all her books is the ever present strain of hopeless despair that breaks forth now and then, as in the following quotation: "At long intervals, during the passing of ages, the poor stir, like trodden worms, under this inexorable monotony of their



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History of English Literature. By REUBEN POST HALLECK. New York: American Book Co. \$1.25.

Literature may be studied from two points of view: first, as we find it tossed out promiscuously for what it is in itself; second, from the broader ground which enables us to observe it in its natural elements, to comprehend just what inspired it and so to appreciate more precisely what message it carries in the larger sense. Taken from these different points we are apt, and naturally, to get views quite as diverse, somewhat as we do of a landscape looked at through first the small and then the large end of a telescope. By the first we see only the more striking and prominent features, sharp and distinct in themselves but disconnected and alone, turn the glass and these same features remain equally clear in themselves but become doubly significant by reason of the fact that their inter-relation and general association is disclosed.

This brings us to the point we particularly desire to emphasize in the excellent book before us. Mr. Halleck grasps fully the fact that literature is not a thing separate and apart by itself, something created out of hand as it were, but a record, an expression of human thought and the contemporaneous events which gave shape and direction to that thought. This, which is too often overlooked, he takes pains to impress upon us, showing how one thing after another has successively influenced the course of literature and literary production. So, from its earliest beginnings, literature has been in the fullest sense the voicing of thought, both individual and collective, and hence, reflecting the feelings, bent and conditions of the age in which it was produced, we find it developing progressively and concurrently with the advance of the people creating it. Nowhere throughout his book does the author forget the inter-relation of man and his works, and standing firmly on this sure ground he succeeds most admirably in tracing the gradual evolution of literature and in showing the connection between what are easily mistaken for and often regarded as distinct epochs.

Upon the scope of the work as a whole and its method of criticising individual authors and their writings, we need not comment further than to say that Mr. Halleck has designed it as a concise interesting text-book of the history of English literature, and that his criticisms are crisp and decided, sufficiently supported by illustrative quotations. Numerous portraits, etc., and full sub-heading make the volume very attractive.

Bird Homes. By A. RADCLIFFE DUGMORE. Illustrated with Photographs from Nature by the Author. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. \$2 net.

The handsome and attractive volume before us makes one more in the popular and very successful series of nature books published by this enterprising house. Mr. Dugmore aims particularly to describe and illustrate the nests and eggs of the birds of the eastern United States, and to give some account of their characteristic breeding habits. For the convenience of the novice, he places the nests in groups according to their usual location, situation, form, etc. With a very few exceptions, the many photographic illustrations are excellent. Some of them give us a veritable peep into corners of the woods and fields, so true and life-like are they. The half-tone plates average far superior in finish and naturalness to the dozen printed in color. As the illustrations make the leading feature, so also are they decidedly the best thing about the book and in themselves are well worth its price.

Turning to the body of this book, we find the descriptions general, often quite superficial, needlessly verbose, and too frequently characterized by looseness of statement which tends to make them indefinite and in not a few instances, inaccurate. By a little closer attention to recorded facts, the author could readily have escaped many small errors he makes. It is unnecessary to record any of them here. All this we say with sincere regret, for the present is one of those books it truly pains us to criticise adversely because there is so much about it to win favor and that deservedly. Besides the author shows such an enthusiastic interest in and proper feeling for his subject and its subjects that it becomes doubly unpleasant to point out flaws in his work. Yet some things are incumbent upon the critic, no matter how

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distasteful, though often he brings himself to doing them (as is the case with us now) only out of a feeling of duty to the author not less than the public, and in the hope that the former will be liberal enough to accept criticisms as kindly suggestions for future guidance, rather than as mere ill-humored fault finding, which is at once so easy and harmful to all concerned. We conclude by saying, that judging from this book as a whole and more especially by the introductory chapters, Mr. Dugmore is capable of much better and more valuable work, and that a little larger experience and greater care are all that is needed to produce it.

Two Pilgrims' Progress. From Fair Florence to the Eternal City of Rome. By JOSEPH and ELIZABETH ROBINS PENNELL. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

The book before us shows that the bicycle craze is still full of life and most flourishing. The book first issued in 1886 and now republished to meet the growing demands of the cycling public for information and suggestions on Italian bicycle travelling, is the account of the author's trip by wheel from Florence to Rome in the fall of 1884. It is of direct and valuable interest to those contemplating an Italian wheeling tour, but to the ordinary and casual reader it will prove somewhat dry and heavy. Still, it is a book appealing to a special class of readers and as such will no doubt win a modest if not extensive welcome. Apparently to Mrs. Pennell, is due almost, if not entirely, the literary work, her husband regaling himself the while by illustrating the pages with numerous and cleverly executed, though simple, drawings and sketches of Italian life and scenery. The only point of gen-

eral interest to be found between the covers of this book is the high esteem in which the Italian people, and particularly the peasantry, are held by our authors. They seem to have found them peaceful, happy even though poor, open-hearted, sincere and generous to an extreme, as if the beautiful blue Italian sky and sunny climate had marked them for its own.

**

Graded Work in Arithmetic. By S. W. BAIRD. New York: American Book Co. 65 cents.

A good book on arithmetic is more useful, so the saying goes, than the best of novels. Arithmetic is a science which teaches our young generation how to think, act and progress. The book before us is well graded, carefully planned and seems to furnish for grammar school pupils a text book which is not only to give them work in the class room or at home, but which will serve to strengthen their power of mathematical reasoning. The subjects are presented in a new, and indeed original style and order. Percentage and interest in their various applications are presented early enough to awaken interest in these important subjects before the pupil leaves for a higher school. "Rules," too, are given in great number here; they are, however, in no way meaningless but rather calculated to serve as explanations indispensable for the intelligent pursuit of the study.

An unusually large number of practical problems are found in every chapter. To save much time to pupil and teacher the "Statement Plan" is used to indicate the solution of the problem just as the diagram shows the analysis of the sentence. Thus arranged, it gives new life and interest to the study of arithmetic and trains the pupil to observe, think and reason out for himself the various steps necessary for the solution of the problem. And here, it seems to us, is a great step toward the right. In accordance with the growing demand in school and at home for an early introduction to elementary algebra the author, who is the principal of the "Franklin Grammar School" of Wilkes-barre, Pa., has devoted a chapter to this highly important subject. Thus the pupil early receives a preliminary idea of this study which becomes so useful to him in days to come.

The book is arranged in twenty-eight chapters, has a general review of problems and a complete list of answers to each one. The mensuration and evolution problems are illustrated by clear cuts with due and perfect explanation.

**

Grammar School Algebra. By WILLIAM J. MILNE. New York: American Book Co. 50 cents.

The present book, a course in algebra for grammar schools and beginners in public and private schools, is one of the late publications among school books by the American Book Company. In accordance with the advanced ideas of modern education it becomes more and more a matter of necessity that pupils of all grades in school, except the very lowest, must have a general idea of the principles of algebra. This book seems particularly well designed for this very purpose. An important point is the order of transition from arithmetic to algebra which has been made as slight as possible, thus offering the student but little difficulty in passing from reasoning upon definite numbers to reasoning upon general numbers. The treatment of equations has been employed throughout the book, wherever necessary.

IN THE LITERARY WORLD.

"To Have and to Hold," besides being the best selling book now before the public, according to *The Bookman* for May, is also, according to the library reports in *The Critic* for the same month, the most widely read novel. Out of twenty-three libraries reporting lists of the most widely read books to *The Critic* and also naming the novel currently most popular, "To Have and to Hold" leads in all but one. Miss Johnston's story of the Jamestown settlement is now in the 220th thousand.

**

McClure, Phillips & Company announce for immediate publication "Dwight L. Moody; Impressions and Facts," by Henry Drummond, with an introduction by George Adam Smith. Professor Drummond's intimate association with Mr. Moody for more than twenty years, both as a friend and co-worker, yielded him a close knowledge of the man, his aims and methods, and this book gives, along with a connected account of Mr. Moody's life, Professor Drummond's personal recollections and impressions of him.

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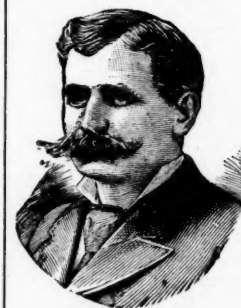
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